N MUSEE—Waxworks and Concert.

"IRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Under the Red Robe
TH AVENUE THEATRE—2—8:15—Tess of the D'U

bervilles.

AARDEN THEATRE—2—8:20—Heartscase.

AARRICK THEATRE—2—8:20—Never Again.

HAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Jim the l'enman.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—The Lady Slavey.

IERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Giri from

Paris.

HOY'S THEATRE 2-8:30 My Friend from India.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2-8 Gracin Fritzi.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE 2-8:15 Spiritisme.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8 Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE 2-8:15 The Mayflower.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-10 a, in. to 11 p. in.

Sportage 2-8:16 The Mayflower.

Sportsmen's Exposition.

Sportsmen's Exposition.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—5—The Nur Gazer.

DLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—5:15—Vaudeville.

PASTOR S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

FT. NICHOLAS RINK—Day and Evening—Skating.

WALLACK S—2—8:15—For Bonnle Prince Charle.

14TH STREET THEATRE—2—8:15—Sweet Inniscatra.

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Business Notices

SUBSCRIPTION PATES OF THE TRIBUNE

MAIN OFFICE, 154 Nassau-st. BRANCH OFFICE, UP TOWN, 1,242 Broadway. LONDON OFFICE, 75 Fleet st., E. C.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1807.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

DOMESTIC.—The Cuban question was dis-cussed at the meeting of the Cabinet, and it was decided, it is said, to maintain a policy of strict neutrality.——Three persons lost their

CITY .- A committee of the City Club present-

ed papers to Mayor Strong, calling for the re-moval of Police Commissioners Parker and Grant.

— A conflict of authority arose between Re-corder Goff and Justice Beach, of the Supreme

Grawals of goods in bonds were exceeding'y large in anticipation of increased tariff rates.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair

and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 48%.

TWO WAYS OF DOING IT.

It is not obvious to the uninitiated just why

the construction of a bill legislating the Police

Commissioners out of office and requiring the

Governor to appoint their successors should have

kept so accomplished a lawmaker as Mr. Ed-

ward Lauterbach busy day and night since last

the world to pass the bill is forcibly suggested

if Mr. Lauterbach ought to have been able to

be assumed that the sale desire of the organiza-

tion is, as it ought to be, to remedy by simple

and effective means the evils which have re-

sulted from the protracted conflict of purposes

and passions in the Police Board, the amount of

time and toll which it has cost to embody that

bill commends itself to almost universal ap-

invoive the slightest departure from the policy

rifice a party than the public.

of it heartly approve.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

T. G. SELLEW.

. 111 Fulton-st.

THE EVIL OF TEMPORIZING.

Truly, the Powers seem to be Bourbons. They neither learn nor forget. They are making today the same old blunders they made half a century ago. All the disastrous experiences of the past because of those blunders count for nothing. Some of them realize what blunders they have made. One of them has notably uttered its "peccavi," and may perhaps now be striving to forsake its evil ways. But its neighbors do not heed its self-exposed example, but persist in repeating and intensifying the very evils of which it is repenting.

The one great master evil of their Eastern policy has been temporizing. They have refrained, for one reason or another, from applying radical treatment to it. They have resorted to makeshifts, to procrastination. They have been, as they supposed, postponing the evil day to a more convenient time. In reality they have been treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath. Every postponement has made the ultimate settlement more difficult. Every opportunity neglected has made subsequent opportunities less propitious. That fact has been impressed upon them all over and over again.

Yet they persist in their fatuous courses. That is what they are doing to-day, and that is what makes the Cretan crisis so formidable. The Powers know perfectly well, every one of them, that the Turkish Empire is doomed and that Crete must eventually be freed from Turkish rule. They know that the Cretans want to be freed now, and have risen in revolt for that end. They say, in terms, that such separation of Crete from Turkey is to come some time. But not now. For the present they want to temporize. They want to adopt some makeshift. DAILS \$10 a year \$1 a month. Without Sunder \$2 A year \$0 cents a month. Sanday Tribure \$2 Week 7. \$1. Semi-Weekly, with Twinkles \$2. Twinkles \$2. POSTAGE—Extra postage to foreign countries, and in New-York City, must be paid by subscriber. They want to stave off the ultimate settlement n little longer.

It is a foolish policy. In pursuing it they are making only more trouble for themselves. There was a Cretan crisis last year. Instead of radically settling it they temporized; and today there is another and more formidable crisis. If they temporize with it, they may allay it for a time, but next year; or sooner, it will break out again worse than ever. If they cannot agree upon a settlement now they will never be able to; and if they have got to fight it out that resort would be less dreadful now than ac some future time. But if they can agree, the manly. just, and-from the point of view of selfish interest-the wise thing to do is to make the settlement at once. "They enslave their children's FOREIGN.-The European Powers are framing a new note to Grace, dealing with the Cre-tan question; fresh massacres of Christians in children who make compromise with sin," and compromise with sin is what the Powers have been making ever since they undertook the task of bolstering up the moribund despotism of the Ottoman Empire.

WAUHOPE ON THE WARPATH.

And how can man die better Than facing fearful odds On the stage at Cooper Union, 'Mid the cheers of gallery gods?

If the British Government was hugging the delusion that it could fool the American people with the pretence that it desired peace, under the guise of the Arbitration Treaty, it had a rude was conditioned by the burning of the Chicago Hotel in Buffalo.

A great snowstorm razed in the Northwest.

Governor Black refused to say that he would sign the Lauterbach Police bill, and it was not introduced in the Legislature.

The Michigan Sunrame Court decided that the State's Attorney-General must permit the use of his maine in a suit to oust Mr. Pingree from the Mayoralty of Detroit.

Dr. E. P. Strunk was killed by a New-England Railroad train at Brewster's, N. Y. awakening on Thursday night, when Wauhope Lynn rose up in Cooper Union and in burning words uncovered the base motives of that cruel and bloodthirsty monarchy. Both mythology and history have handed down dramatic situations which kindle the emotions of the patriot as he lingers over them in loving remembrance. Such was Ajax defying the lightning. The admiration of mankind for Ajax has continued unabated, although, as is well known, the light ning kept on doing business, notwithstanding his defiance. So, too, the world dwells with fondness upon the royal figure of Canute commanding the sea tides to halt at his chariot wheels, and upon the indomitable Mrs. Partington, who, with the courage of her convictions essayed to arrest the incoming ocean with her broom-though in neither case did the restless waves obey. And there are others. But, after all, neither history nor mythology furnishes any thing half so dramatic, half so poetic, so beautiful so soul-stirring, so hair-lifting and, in short so yum-yum as Wauhope Lynn in his great act of twisting the tail of the British Lion in Cooper

It was getting late in the evening. Mayor Strong, Seth Low, ex-Secretary Fairchild, Bishop Potter, Judge Howland and others, who may or may not have been in the pay of the Britisi Sunday. That it may not be the easiest thing in Government, had been saying things in favor of peace, with never a word concerning the wrongs by the news from Albany, but it does seem as of Ireland or the ruthless and high-handed way in which Great Britain had downed William complete the draft in time to reach the Capitol Jennings Bryan in the late election. It was time before the Legislature adjourned for the week. to stop such nonsense. Time to stop talking That, however, is what he just falled to do, and peace. Time to ring in Patrick Henry, who we suppose the people will have to wait for next said on one occasion, "There is no peace." Tuesday's morning papers to learn precisely in in short, for Wauhope-we refrain from the obvi what manner the Republican organization proous pun-Lynn, Providentially, Wauhope was poses to protect their lives and property. If it there. There in his most majestic proportionsin feathers and warpaint, and with voice keyed to the foghorn pitch so admirably adapted to declaring war in the Bowery or warning vessels off the coast from Fire Island. He was in splendid form. So also were a large number of the supporters of the late Mr. Bryan, who, by desire in a legislative measure can scarcely be a coincidence not less Providential had come accounted for. The circumstance is all the more together with the purpose of making it known remarkable in view of the fact that Senator that, so far as they could prevent it, there should Wray, proceeding on independent lines, has actube no peace with England or Spain, or the Eually produced without apparent fuss or trouble | ropean Powers, or Grover Cleveland or anybody else, and in particular no peace in Cooper Union a bill which pretty nearly everybody outside of the organization and a good many persons inside until Great Britain should agree either to free Ireland, apologize to Bryan or come out for free Senator Wray's bill provides that the Mayor | silver.

of New-York may remove at pleasure any officer It was a great night for Ireland, Wauhope appointed by the Mayor, except in cases for began impressively with the statement that he which the Constitution otherwise provides. Of had listened to the speeches "as one of your Judges." Wauhope is a "Civil Justice." This course the bill is meant to apply only to the present emergency created by the Police Board title defines his jurisdiction. It is not intended scandal, and the Senator designs to introduce to distinguish him from Justices who are not an amendment to that effect. That will be a civil, but only to designate his functions. These are quite limited in their scope, and do not exjudicious change, we think, though there are tend, as might be supposed from the circumstrong arguments in support of the general proposition that the Mayor ought to have full stances and the style of the declaration, to the power of removal throughout his term. The adjudication of questions of international law. "As one of your Judges" he proceeded to inform proval for many reasons. It is clear and simthe audience that he differed entirely with the ple, answers completely to present requirements, speakers who had preceded him; he had no and does nothing more than that. It does not sympathy whatever with the object for which the meeting was called, and, in short, was of home rule to which the people are attached against peace under any circumstances. To the and the party is committed, and which the new hypercritical it may seem that Wauhope was charter is guaranteed by its authors and deout of place and out of season. Not so. For Waufenders to perpetuate. It conceals no scheme hope Lynn "all places a temple and all seasons for the control of the next election in the interest summer." His loyalty to Ireland and his duty of any party, faction or machine, and therefore to William Jennings Bryan would not permit arouses no suspicion or anxiety in the minds of him to keep silence when a meeting in favor of that multitude of voters who earnestly desire peace with Great Britain was in progress almost good government and are more willing to sacin the heart of the Bowery. He proposed, he said, to "stir up in the patriotic heart again the old spirit of the fathers." And he did. The This last consideration presents an argument in favor of the Wray bill which is not of the "old spirit of the fathers" is kept on tap conhighest ethical value, but which it would be veniently in the neighborhoods frequented by foolish to disregard on that account. To put the the supporters of the late Mr. Bryan, and Waucase plainly, Republican members of the Legishope's friends in the audience were full of it. lature who want to prolong Republican rule and He stirred it up in their patriotic hearts to the Queen's taste. They almost broke up the meetcovet a political future for themselves cannot

afford to co-operate in any scheme for the beneing under the stirring. nt of a few individuals in contempt of the pop-One thing is certain; so long as Wauhone Lynn survives we shall not suffer from the canker of a long peace. Wauhope will not permit it. His present intention, we believe, is to declare war against England on account of Ireland, against Spain on account of Cuba, and against all the

does demand those costly sacrifices, good morals | Crete. The exercise in Cooper Union was in the nature of whetting up his voice for the conflict. When he once gets under way it will go hard with foreign countries, especially England. No doubt England is stirred to her very depths by what he said on Thursday night. We shall not be surprised to hear that Queen Victoria has hurried home from France to gird herself for the conflict. We do not understand that Wauhope intends to throw himself personally into the bloody struggle with European nations. He will probably superintend the war from this side. But it will be a great war, all the same. As a worldwide disturber of the peace Wauhope Lynn | governing this problem, with the following reholds over Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon by several huckleberries.

THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

The reported decision of the House committee to restore substantially the duties of the wool and woollens schedule of 1800 has been expected ever since the growers and manufacturers came to agree upon a new adjustment. The duties of 1800 have been tested in actual experience. They did actually increase the number of sheep and the production of wool largely, and at the same time they greatly increased the consumption of wool in manufacture, the production of woollen goods, and encouraged the production of many classes of goods never before made in this country. Objections were found to this or that arrangement of duties on both sides, but that always happens. If the wool-growers had proposed modifications which manufacturers were willing to accept, or vice versa, the committee would doubtless have been glad to adopt that suggestion if it appeared reasonable. Instead the committee has to decide for itself, and, naturally, decides in favor of the adjustment which past experience has proved beneficial to both interests.

This is a good time to say that practical experience, rather than the ideas of theorists or the claims of interested parties, appears to have governed the committee in nearly all its work. It has not wandered off into extravagances in any direction. Its sugar schedule, in the main based upon the satisfactory experience when the polariscope test was employed for years, is highly unsatisfactory to the monopolists, and does not please some domestic producers as much as it might; but it accords remarkably well with the suggestions of practical men. The sugar interest was able to put its bill through Congress in 1894, when the investment of certain Senators in Sugar stock might have cast light upon their actions; but the methods and men have become so far known in public opinion, if not yet in the courts, that a repetition of the performance is not to be expected.

The men who have been trusted by the people to frame a new tariff are aware that they will be held to a strict responsibility. If this or that one threatens to prolong the tariff of "perfidy and dishonor," and also of disaster, by insisting upon favors for any special interest, it is as plain as anything can be that the people will reckon with him, and not with all sorts of other men, as the barrier in the way of National prosperity. It will not make the slightest difference whatever, whether he professes to be absorbed by anxlety about the interests of wool-growers or wheat-growers, sugar refiners or woollen manufacturers. The plain people will conclude that no man who risks the continuance for years to come of National disaster can be fairly and honestly the friend of any industry. This is not a case in which the "hold-up" or blackmailing policy will be found practicable, as it was in the Democratic Congress of 1894. The least suspicion that such a game is intended will bring support to the proposed tariff this year from men who would not otherwise approve it.

The whole country demands a change of du ties, because the most trying and convincing experience for the last half-century has proved that nothing else can restore comfort to homes. life to industry, wages to labor and hope to enterprise. It will not make any difference whatever on what ground a man claims to base his hostility to that change. If he fights against the only adjustment which has been found possible. whole country will mark him down at once pressed woollen manufacture, and the sugar du ties dictated by the Sugar Trust.

EQUAL TAXATION IN NEW-JERSEY. Another of the numerous chapters in the his

tory of taxation fights in New-Jersey is about to close by the passage of a law that will give to municipalities all the revenue now derived from the tax on what is legally known as "second class" railroad property.

The method of taxing railroad property in New Jersey has been a matter of controversy ever since such corporations came into existence. In 1884 a general law was passed, largely through the efforts of Senator Griggs, now Governor: that law, with its revisions and amendments, has been in operation since, and under it all property used for railroad and canal purposes is divided into four classes and the taxes levied thereon by the State Board of Assessors as follows:

First—The "main stem" of railroads, which includes the roadbed not exceeding one hundred feet in width, its rails and sleepers and depot buildings used for passengers connected therewith, and the "waterway" of canals, which includes the towing-path and "berme bank"; this is usually designated as "first-class property," or "main stem."

Second—All other real estate used for railroad or canal purposes in each taxing district other than the "main stem," and "waterway," which is usually designated as "second-class property."

Third—Tangible personal property of each railroad and each cara; company. and each cara; company. Fourth-Franchises.

On all these classes of property the corporations owning it are compelled to pay to the State a tax at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. and the revenue so derived is devoted exclusively to State purposes. In 1895 this tax amounted to \$1,103,529 11, and this, with the money from the taxes on miscellaneous corporations, paid the whole expenses of the State government, thus rendering unnecessary a direct tax on individuals for State purposes. Besides that general tax of one-half of 1 per cent, the corporations are required to pay for local purposes a tax on "second-class" property not exceeding 1 per cent.

For years Hudson County has been protesting against this system of taxation as being unfair to it. Appeal after appeal was made to the Leglelature in the days when it was under Democratic control, but they were thrown aside contemptuously. Last year, however, a Republican Legislature decided that the question was worthy of careful and deliberate attention, and it as thorized Governor Griggs to appoint a commis-

sion to investigate. The Governor named Attorney-General John P. Stockton, A. M. Reynolds, James F. Rusling. William H. Vredenburgh and Charles C. Black three Democrats and two Republicans, and they spent months in collecting testimony and hear ing arguments. Before this Commission the representatives of Jersey City made out a plausible case for the taxation of "second-class" property at local rates for local purposes exclusively. To do this would mean a different tax in each municipality, as the rates vary greatly. For in stance, as the Commission points out, "in 1865 "they varied from \$7.90, the lowest, in Greenwich "Township, Warren County, to \$50 13, the highest, in Cliffside Park, Bergen County, per \$1,000 of valuation. In those taxing districts where "the largest amount of property is located, such "as the city of Newark, the tax rate was \$1.98-"in Jersey City, \$2.75; Paterson, \$2.50; Camden, \$1 90; Trenton, \$2; New-Brunswick, \$2 60; Elizabeth, \$2 98 on \$100 of valuation of ratables."

On behalf of the railroad companies it was as serted that they were actually paying as much as individuals and other corporations; the com- it. "I beg to suggest that I am about to explode."

the full value of every piece of property, while much other property escaped taxation altogether, and the remainder was assessed on varying valuations. In discussing this point the Commission said that "it appeared and was assumed that the "property used for railroad and canal purposes was assessed by the State Board of Assessor at its true value, in compliance with the consti-

'tutional mandate." Thinking that it was possible some other States had devised a more equitable and satisfactory system of taxing railroad property, the Commission made an examination of all their statutes

First—To show that the railroad corporations have been taxed in the different States by different methods and principles and under different and dissimiliar systems, due in part to the different conditions—geographically and economically—under which the railroad corporations operate in the various States. Second—To show the difficulty as a practical question of comparing in actual results each system, i. e., the amount of tax each system yields in revenue, with any other system.

Third—To show that the rights of the local taxing districts in which the railroads are operated are recognized by the State; indeed, it may be said that this principle is frequently recognized in the systems of railroad taxation in the United States, and especially by New-Jersey.

Fourth—To show that out of our forty-five States thirty-six have systems of railroad taxation in substance the same as ours, with exceptional provisions to meet exceptional conditions, but in no State superior to ours in New-Jersey as a whole—neither in theory nor in practical operation.

With these facts before them, the Commission

With these facts before them, the Commission decided against any change in the New-Jersey system, but they agreed unanimously that the method of distribution was unfair to those municipalities having large tracts of railroad prop-

dation: That the State relinquish its revenue of one-half of 1 per cent or five dollars on the \$1,000 of valuation derived from the property used for railroad and canal purposes on real estate other than main stem and known as "second-class property." The value of this property, as returned by the State Board of Assessors for the year 195, was \$41,123-215, from which the State derived a revenue of \$205, 601 08 for the use of the State. This amount so relinquished (\$205,001 08) to be distributed to the local taxing districts in proportion to the amount of such property located in the several local taxing districts.

A bill embodying that proposition was drawn by the Commission and introduced in the Legislature. It is reasonably certain of becoming a law, although the representatives of Hudson County have made a valiant struggle to pass either one of two other bills, providing, respectively, that railroad property should be taxed at local rates, or that it should pay at the rate of 2 per cent. Under the Commission bill Jersey City will be the gainer to the extent of at least \$114,000 annually.

The German Emperor insists upon coercing Greece -Cable dispatch. I'm a War Lord,

A Hohenzollern, I can knock my sister's husband higher 'n a kite; Do not detain me. For I am going To set the streamlets Of blood a-flowing; I'm a War Lord,

A Hohenzollern I am spoiling, I am spoiling for a fight.

Senator Tillman is quoted as expressing the desire that his epitaph, whenever he needs one, shall be, "Author of the Dispensary Law." Unlike the poet, who caused it to be inscribed on his monument that he was "one whose name was writ on water," the Senator evidently wishes to be known to all future time as one whose name was writ on whiskey.

"The Waterbury American" thinks that the exclusion of degraded journals from libraries and public institutions will really be a good thing for the excluded journals, because it will compel the people who want to read them to buy them. This may or may not be true; but it is not to the point. If the managers of a public institution believe that the influence of these papers is debasing, it is their duty to exclude them, without reference to any other question, such as that raised by "The American."

Lord Byron found in Greece "The sun, the soil, but not the slave the same"; but men and conditions have changed there since his time. The Greek is no longer the "craving, crouching slave" whom the bard found skulking about the scene of Thermopylae, but is rather like one of of deathly memories. There is not a patriot from Moesia to the Cytherean Isles who would not apparently brace up and fight all the Continental Powers single-handed if need were, reviving the traditions of valor which belong to the heroic age of his country. Even her dispersed sons as far off as the Mississippi and the mining centres of the Rocky Mountains feel the thrill of patriotism anmating their bosoms, and are ready to take ship for home and re-enact the courageous exploits of Theseus and Hercules. It is no longer to be said of the land that "'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." It is very much alive, indeed, with a determined assertion of vitality which the great Powers find a trifle insubordinate, but which public opinion everywhere greets with sympathy and ardor.

The need of additional bridges between Manhattan Island and Long Island is urgent. The East River Bridge ought to be completed at the earliest possible day, and work on the Blackwell's Island Bridge ought to be pushed with energy.

It is unfortunate that Chicago's largest night school, with 500 pupils, has been compelled to close for lack of funds. If public appropriations are lacking, it would seem as if private aid might come to the rescue of an educational scheme so useful and important. Most of the students of the school just closed were foreigners, ardent to learn the English language and in so far improve their qualifications for citizenship. Chicago will make a great mistake if she does not find means to reopen the school and provide endowment for as many of its kind as may be needed.

Senator McCarren, of Brooklyn, has proved himself to be the devoted slave of the Sugar Trust, and has been repudiated by his Democratic colleagues in the State Senate. His constituents must be ashamed of him. He is the political genius who picked out a bartender to run against himself a few years ago, supposing, of course, that this bartender could not possibly defeat him at the polls. It was a put-up political job of the worst kind. But the voters of the district were so disgusted with McCarren that they elected the bartender. If this State Senator ever ventures to go before the voters again they will welcome the opportunity to elect a bartender or any one else over McCarren.

No piece of legislation ever did so much to restore the lost art of letter writing as the Nevada law to enable ambitious massage operators to use their "insomnia cures," the right and the left, upon each other's heads. This law, while passed in the interests of science only, has done much to develop literature. Any one who has read the daily letters of Messrs. Corbett and Fitzsimmons in the yellow journals of the country will appreciate this. Such Chesterfieldian coliteness, such elegance of diction have not been known for decades in the history of correspondence. The world of letters is marvelling over the literary ingenuity of Mr. Fitzsimmons when he writes, "I take my pen in my right hook to say," etc. The exquisite urbanity of Mr. Corbett, as he writes, "I beg to suggest to Mr. Fitzsimmons that "he preserve some of the coloring matter of his "eyes and not let his boxing partners use it all up, "as I will need it in my business," arouses profound admiration. To be sure, there is a suspicion that Mr. Carbett means to be sarcastic in his politeness, that he says "I beg to suggest" n uch as a powder keg might say to one sitting on

pany's advocates argued that they were taxed on | before it went the upward way of all powder kegs. But then surcasm has its pince in polite correspondence. Mr. Junius, who was something of a letter writer in his way, used it frequently. The Carson correspondence ought certainly to be included in "The Complete Letter Writer."

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo, who is just completing a tour of many public schools in the South, says that, while there have been many improvements and constant advances in Southern public school systems, there is still room for further progress. In the graded schools he finds that, as a rule, the principal has too much work to do. He is not only expected to act as superintendent, but also to be a teacher in a classroom and frequently this is the largest classroom in the school.

One of the most beautiful English church edifices is Barnet Church, Herts. In this church, according to "The Methodist Times," of London, "are groined niches in which respectively are approprintely placed well-considered and cleverly modelled statuettes of England's six greatest preach-The list is as follows: St. Augustine terbury, the Apostle of England; St. Alden, Bishop of Lindisfarne: St. Hugh, of Linceln; Latimer, the martyr; John Wesley and Canon Liddon. So far as we are aware, this is the first time John Wesley has been placed in an Episcopal church on a level with such goodly company."

The late Judge Asa Packer believed that a rich man ought to be in debt, because it helped him to maintain his credit. He himself lived up to this principle, and even to-day there is an indebtedness on the Packer estate, deliberately contracted by him. One day, while he was in the Lehigh Valley office, in conversation with one of his officials, the subject of conversation turned upon his large indebtedness, and the latter questioned him as to why erty, such as Jersey City. To remedy this unhe maintained such a large indebtedness when he could so easily wipe it out. Taking his cigar out fairness the Commission made this recommenof his mouth, the Judge replied that he did it to maintain his credit. "Were I," said he, "to wipe out my indebtedness and at some future time se an opportunity to make a large sum of money are attempt to borrow, everybody would marvel and say Judge Packer is borrowing money. As it is, can borrow almost any amount and no question are asked or comments made."

Professor John De Witt, of Princeton Theological Seminary, denies a recent statement in "The Evangelist" that Surveyor-General Simeon Witt was the man who gave Latin names to so many towns in Western New-York. The man re-sponsible for that act, he says, was the Deputy Secretary of State and not the Surveyor-General.

A. Noel Blakeman, who was chief-of-staff for General Horace Porter in the Inaugural parade at Washington last week, and has been appointed chief-of-staff for the Grant parade on April 27, is recorder of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. was an officer in the Navy in the Civil War and after he resigned he went to China on an important business mission. When the warship Iroquois, of which Admiral Earl English was commander, and Captain A. T. Mahan was executive officer, left Hong Kong for the United States, in November, 1869, Mr. Blakeman was one of the committee of business men who presented to the ship a silk homeward-bound pennant, 285 feet in length, accompanied with an engrossed testimonial which expressed the "hearty good-will and best wishes" of the people."

By the will of the late Mrs. Thayer, of Boston, two institutions receive \$25,000 each, six others \$10,-600 each, nine more \$5,000, while there are three smaller bequests, making a total of \$167,000 for public use.

"The Marine Journal" thinks that the selection of John D. Long for the office of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long for the onice of Secretary of the onice of Massachusetts, inas-ought to please the people of Massachusetts, inas-much as no man from that State has filled the place since 1845, when George Bancroft held it for a year. Jacob Crowninshield the third person to hold the office, was also a Massachusetts man.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The papers of Montreal are very much at sea concerning the proper way to spell the name of the coming Papal Ablegate. "The Herald" uses "La Presse" prefers "Merrydolval, "Marydolval." "The Witness" and "La Patrie" unite on "Merry del Val." "The Gazette" has it "Marydaval," "The Star" vacillates between "Merry Del Val" and "Merry Dol Val."

Great Success.—"I hear that Wright has done well with his new book of poems."
"Very well, indeed. He has made enough out of the first edition to stand the expense of three 'authors' readings."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sixteen per cent of the visitors which the coming prize fight has drawn to Nevada are said to be ill or in the care of the local physicians, who have as much reason to bless the rigor of the climate their patients have to do the other thing. plug ugly attracted by exhibitions of this sort ! commonly of such tough contexture that the climate has little effect upon him, but the rule evidently does not hold good at Carson. The tion is not without its advantages to the fighters, as the one who is whipped can lay it to and assert, with a measure of plausibility, that in an area of different barometrical pressure, would have knocked his opponent's head off. question if the State will not be injured by the publicity given to its ordinary type of March weather more than it is benefited by the money which the pugillsts and their followers distribut among its saloons and doctors' shops.

"And now I am going out to see the prize figh hetween Corbett and Fitzsimmons," says John J Ingalls, "I shall give my views and impressions Ingalis. 'I shall give my views and impressions to a newspaper.'

Not give, John; you don't mean give. You have been too long in the statesman business, we opine, to go around giving away the slides from that kinetoscopic mind of yours.—(Chicago Journal.

One section of the fishing laws of Florida provides that "Whoever fishes for shad between sur down on Saturday afternoon and sunrise on Mon-day morning of every week shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200, and by confiscation of boat and fishing tackle used in such unlawful acts."

sing Lee was an enterprising young Chinaman who conducted a laundry in a small mining camp in Colorado some years ago. His never-failing good-humor made him a universal favorite, and on more than one occasion the boys found that he had a ready tongue in his head. A Presidential election occurred about this times and one of the boys, an Irishman, remarked to Sing: "Well. Sing, vez"li have to be goin" to China now. The Irish be goin' to run things here, and they won't have any hathen Chinee around." Quick as a flash Sing reforted: "All light, me go Ireland. Hish no lun things there."—(Youth's Companion.

There is a big menagerie farm in Merced County Cal., on which will soon be tried an experiment in the breeding of elephants, hippopotami, lions, the gers, llamas, nilghaus, kangaroes and other trop cal and exotic animals, such as are in common de mand for purposes of exhibition. The design is to obtain the conditions suited to every sort of antmal used for exhibition, and the proprietor thinks that he can come nearer to realizing these conditions in California than anywhere else.

It is something of a disgrace to Canada that her manufacturers of cheap plated jewelry are in the habit of stamping it genuine gold. The excuse given is that foreigners flood our markets with such fraudulent jewelry, and to hold their own canadian manufacturers must commit the same fraud.—(Montreal Witness.

The commencement of the Indian school at Carlisle. Penn., this week, was one of the most suc cessful and largely attended in the history of the institution. There were many well-known Indians present, among them Saucy Osage, who wore a McKinley badge. He is the chief of the wealthlest tribe of Indians in the world.

International Complication.-"I hear," said th International Complication.—"I hear," said the English attaché, "that the Ambassador to Great Britain is to be a man named High."
"Oh, no," replied the American private secretary, "The talk is that it will be Colorel Hay."
"That's what I said, deuce tyke you!" rejoined the other.—(Cricago Tribune.

A writer in "The Boston Journal" defines a chestnut as a story you were about to tell when the other fellow anticipated you.

Before he was wed He said He said
He wanted a wife whose head
Contained the 'objets
Taught in the colleges,
But he married the cook instead.
—(Philadelphia Call.

Some clergymen in Camden, N. J., are said to be lobbying against the bill in the State Legislature forbidding marriage without a license. They say that the proposed measure would foster immorality, because it would make it hard for poor people to get married. It would also diminish the income of some Camden clergymen who make a practice of marrying couples from Pennsylvania, because a license is necessary in that State. But the Camden elergymen, doubtless through inadvertence, do not refer to that fact.

A lady has been lecturing in Boston in favor of a larger consumption of onions, taking as a motto the saying: "Eat onions in May, and all the year after physicians may play." It is a simple rem-edy, and the lecturer advised its use, through all the other months, regardless of edoriferous com-plications.—[New-Haven Union. THE DRAMA.

ADA REHAN AS MEG MERRILIZA "THE WITCH OF ELLANGOWAN."

In Daly's Theatre, last night, and in the presence of an eager, sympathetic, and brilliant audience, such as, in these days of sorded syndicates and shop-keeping speculators, is seen at no other dramatic house in this city,-Ada Rehan, for the first time, assumed the character of Meg Merrilles, in play derived from Scott's novel of "Guy Mannering." produced under the title of "The Witch of Ellangowan," and largely devoted to the exposition of that weird, romantic character. The part, when sympathetically apprehended, deeply imagination and awakens a strange, wild, passionhalf-delirious feeling-a poetic frenzy, that must express itself with a certain designed extravagance, the large, free, pathetically grotesque manner of disordered nature, swift, startling, ominous, vehement, but always dominant with imperial power. In that way Miss Rehan has understood the character, and in that way she presented it. The play that Mr. Daly has produced was long ago planned by him, but the execution of it has only of late been accomplished, under his supervision, by Mr. Robert Chambers. The piece is based partly on the novel, and partly on the old play, by Daniel Terry, brought men the English stage in Scott's time and with his sanction, and made familiar long ago in the American theatre, by companies that included, in the part of Meg. proficient Mrs. Aldis, the incomparable Charlotte Cushman, and the versatile Ann Waring,-who is remembered both as Mrs. W. Sefton and

The essential novelty of the new version is the

Mrs. J. W. Wallack.

presentment of Meg Merrilles, at the beginning, as a woman of comparatively youthful years, and the portrayal of such pivotal occurrences as the loss of Harry Bertram and Meg's sybil-like warning and farewell to the Lord of Ellangowan, immediately after the expulsion of the gypsies from his woods, There is, it will be remembered, a lapse of about seventeen years between the murder of the super visor, Kennedy, and the death of old Bertram, almost coincident with Colonel Mannering's return to the scene of his astrological divinations and of his first meeting with Ellangowan, Dominie Sampson, and Meg Merrilles, on the rocky seacoast of the shire of Dumfries. Meg may, therefore, be a woman of about forty at the opening of the story, and of about sixty at the close. The change is good one; for it serves the triple purpose of clarifying the narrative as set forth in the play, intro-ducing new stage effects, and intensifying the interest by means of powerful dramatic contrast, Other modifications might be noted, but in general the new play follows the old coursethe return of Harry Bertram, in young manhood, to the places of his youth; the fidelity and humor of his rough friend, Dandie Dinmont; the loves of Frank Hazlewood and Lucy Bertram; the troubles of Harry and his romantic Julia; the delightful eccentricities of Dominie Sampson; the suplence of good Mrs. McCandlish; the temporary triumph, followed by the righteous downfall,-of Gibble Glossin; the blunt and brutal villany of Dirk Hatteraick; the protective vigilance of the witch of Ellangowan, in her guardianship of the returned wanderer; the meeting of Right and Might; and the restoration of the young Lord of Ellangowan to his honors, his dignities, and his ancestral home. No play can do full justice to Scott's novel, because the strongest and most terrific of its scenes, -such as that of Meg's necturnal rescue of young Bertram from the murderous gypsies in the death-chamber, or that of Hatteraick's murder of Glossin,-cannot be reproduced. But this drama presents a coherent story complete in itself, and it has the decisive value of abundant, excellent, and cumulative effect. The scenery with which Mr. Daly has invested it is magnificent. The climax of Hatteraick's capture, -hitherto effected, according to the original, in a cave,-is accomplished in a precipitous seaside forge among the black, jagged rocks, and the effect (greatly enhanced by the music, which, throughout the performance, is rich, appropriate, and stirring to the feelings) was indeed superb however incongruous such a posture of incidents might be with the possibilities of actual life. Miss Rehan's revelation of power, in portions of

her well-considered, picturesque, and exceedingly touching embodiment of Meg Merrilies, did not surprise those observers of her acting who have considered the indication of her past achievements and thoughtfully noted the trend of her mental growth. With the bleak loneliness of age and misery she has but a theoretical acquaintance, and there is a avaged and desolate dignity in such a nature as that of Meg Merrilles which it is difficult for the heart of hopeful youth to comprehend and to intimate. The tenderness and the long endurance of that isolated and suffering woman are among her highest attributes, and they are unspeakably lovely. The romantic side of the character, however, is entirely open to Miss Rehan, and she gave a perfect presentment of it. Her embodiment, espe-cially in the scene of the recognition of Bertram, although that passage was a little protracted,-it had both pathos and grandeur. The actress has made a poetic use of that peculiar taste for a striking foreign dress which is named by the novelist as one of Meg's attributes. The impersonation was marked, all along its course, with a weird and wlid physical beauty, not until now imparted to it upon the stage, and it consistently preserved a cerin subtle tone of incipient insanity. Its dramatic effect would be augmented by the exercise of greater vocal power, and by the assumption, at imes, of a more rapt and concentrated demeaner, which necessarily would prescribe less movement. Miss Rehan's success was decisive, and it was deeply felt, and was ratified by such plaudits as are seldom heard. The entire production gave

great pleasure, and an audience more happy in appearance than the one that received it with such extraordinary favor has not been seen.

The characters throughout the story have been onsiderably changed, equally in their intrinsic qualities, and in their relations to each other. Julia Mannering becomes Colonel Mannering's sister, instead of being his daughter, Candlish is made the widow, not only of McCandlish, but of Kennedy. Dandie Dinmont and Flora are made to be lovers. Dominie Sampson is permitted to give intimations of amorous sentiment, quite incompatible with his known disposition. Glossin is made a bold and flery rascal, rather than a pelitic and crafty traitor. nade alert and expeditious, and has been shorn of his gruffness and his grim and sombre menace. These changes necessarily affect the actors, and in several of the performances there was a resultant tone of uncertainty. But all were good, from a new or almost new point of ideal. omed Mrs. Glibert with irrepressible enthusiasm, expressed in long-continued applause, and it manifested great satisfaction at Miss Percy Haswell's singing of "Rest Thee, Babe," Miss Macintosh's singing of "Robert Adair" and a comical song and dance by Mr. Gresham and Virginia Earle. The rocalism of Miss Macintosh and Miss Haswell touched every heart by its sweetness, and satisfied severe taste by its beauty of execution. Much of the music has been composed, or newly arranged by Mr. Ecke, and his work has been done with admirable discretion and taste. There are seven stage pictures, all of them effective, and several of them compositions of extraordinary merit. Rehan was many times recalled, and Mr. Daly and Mr. Robert Chambers responded to an eager public demand for their presence. This production of "Guy Mannering" is interesting in many ways; it is especially instructive and delightful as type of the genuine old-fashioned melodrama which

harmed the public almost a hundred years ago. CAST OF "MEG MERRILIES."

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ANTI-GOLD LEGISLATION IN NEBRASKA. Lincoln, Neb., March 12.-Wooster's bill, defining by the House to-day, without the emergency clause. The object of the bill is to prevent the insertion of the gold clause in contracts, notes of

## ular conscience and the popular will, repeatedly declared with ever-increasing emphasis. Support of the Wray bill involves no such abandon ment of reason and danger of retribution. If, as seems to be universally supposed, the bill which Mr. Lauterbach took to Albany yesterday | European Powers on account of Armenia and